

EUROPE.

BY THE ASIA'S MAIL.

At about half past eight we received our files of European journals by the Asia, which arrived at Boston yesterday. Our letters we shall not obtain till to-morrow; but the subjoined extracts from the transatlantic newspapers will be found exceedingly interesting:

THE "WHITE TOWER."

A dispatch in manifold, which was first published in London at 11:20 A. M. on the 20th, has been received by the Asia. It is highly different from the previous published statement, speaking of the white tower, and not tower, as having been destroyed.

Lord Palmerston presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence which has this day reached here from Lord Raglan.

"ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 7, 1855.

"The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after this evening the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not known."

THE ACTION OF THE 22D AND 23D OF MAY.

The Moscow also publishes the following dispatch from the French to the Minister of War. It is a record of the actions on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May:

"HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE STAVROPOL, {
"SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

"MONSIEUR LE MARSHAL: Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the city of Sebastopol, on the 21st of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, turned their attention to the Quarantine line, and erected there new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan of connecting by a gabionade the ambuscades at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and those of the Quarantine line, and to turn the enemy's new works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong gabionade and obstacle to the progress of our troops, and to the fire of our batteries.

"The General of Division Paté was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized—one at the bottom of the bay; the other on the ambuscades at the cemetery by the south-east angle of that inclosure.

"The enemy having carried the new gabionade of the cemetery, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be executed, the first, to take the cemetery and the second, to take the Quarantine line on the night between the 22d and 23d of May; it commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening.

"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, three companies of the 1st Regiment of the 9th Line, and one battalion of the 9th of the Line.

"The right attack, entrusted to Gen. de la Motte, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th of the Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of the 9th of the Line.

"The battalions were ready to march in case Gen. Paté should need reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effective protestation, we do not know; but they were determined to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and to defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-five battalions.

"The action commenced on a signal given by Gen. Paté, who expected to see, in a few minutes, the ambuscades on our right were by his hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and supported by the 28th of the Line they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. That formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine line, joined in the combat and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th and the Volunteers of the Garde were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Two times the most distant assault was repulsed, and the Russian soldiers and our troops. These bayonet fights were terrible. Two other battalions of the Volunteers of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded, all did their duty with an extraordinary and glorious courage.

"On the left attack the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were repulsed, and the Russian line after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became definitively our conquest.

"On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had vigorously commenced; I ordered a second attack, and the result was a great success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

"General of Division Levaillant was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 battalions of which two of the Volunteers of the Garde acted as a reserve.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of Gen. Conton, were charged with our conquest of the cemetery, and on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by Gen. Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitively our own.

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"Our success has therefore been complete. The considerable work, upon which the enemy counted to attack our position, and which they believed themselves to have been able to turn against themselves. Those which we could not combine in our eyes have been destroyed.

"These vigorous attacks were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the reports of the troops.

"Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General Osten-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1,500 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honor of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave, the country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

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Gen. Canrobert commanded on the field, but Gen. Pelissier superintended the operations from a projecting height on the right flank near the Canrobert redoubt. The force altogether comprised about 20,000 men and included the division of British cavalry, a Serbian division and about 5,000 Ottomans. Daylight no sooner exposed the approach of the allied force than the enemy ran in all directions. The large reserve was attacked at the point of the bayonet just as the first tents of morning were visible, but, contrary to all expectation, the game had been all removed. A few detachments alone guarded the work. On pushing up the hill to a shelving plain where the enemy had set a series of zig-zags and intrenchments, it was equally found to be abandoned. The troops moved on to a slight opposition on the north side of a neighboring height, but a few discharges of shells and grape compelled them to fly. At the same time that this transpired on the left, at the Chernaya, other troops had advanced on the right, and gained possession of a low mamelon and ridge commanding the village itself. No opposition was offered to the force, and the Ottoman soldiers were discharged into the woods above the village to complete the disorder of the troops who were occupying. The enemy kept up a very active fire from the batteries on the side of the Inkerman Mountain, but the shells usually burst about half way in the air, and the shot, though falling far, did not do any mischief. Some prisoners were taken, and also a number of horses, and some sheep and cattle. Such was the hurry in which the troops quitted the village escaped that many had left portions of their dress behind, and in a few instances, articles of considerable value. It is stated that a portion of the force, during the winter at Tchernaya had only been lately withdrawn to the intrenched position of the army of the north, and that some of the troops had left immediately after the departure of the expedition toward Kertch.

After fully reconnoitering the heights around Tchernaya, and also the line of hills in direction toward Kertch, the French General withdrew his main body to the Chernesene side of the Tchernaya, occupying however with his outposts the high points near the opening of the valley of Tchernaya, and commanding possession of the approaches to the Tchernaya. The French troops, for the present, the supply of water, and moreover this advance is one step in the direction to which the future movements of the several armies will be carried.

The state of the ground between the Turkish batteries and the Tchernaya shows that once the Russian never had a serious intention of defending this, their look-out position. Small numbers of troops only have been quartered in or traversed this part of their late territory. The grass is in full growth; on the banks of the river there are shrubs and trees, and only here and there a few earth-works, or the black marks of a picket line, or the remains of a small fortification. No particulars have been received of the late movement.

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May 25.—The advance against Tchernaya took place at daybreak this morning, and the object was secured without any loss to the Allies. The French troops, in

the course of the morning of yesterday, had struck their large tents and substituted the small tents of the day, and, soon after midnight, commenced to leave their several encampments for the purpose of forming and concentrating now the advanced body were within a thousand yards of square range on the side of the north of the river, facing the village of Glogorn. The cavalry occupied a position on the plain and the reserves of French and Ottoman troops stretched back as far as Bakhkaya.

Gen. Canrobert commanded on the field, but Gen. Pelissier superintended the operations from a projecting height on the right flank near the Canrobert redoubt. The force altogether comprised about 20,000 men and included the division of British cavalry, a Serbian division and about 5,000 Ottomans. Daylight no sooner exposed the approach of the allied force than the enemy ran in all directions. The large reserve was attacked at the point of the bayonet just as the first tents of morning were visible, but, contrary to all expectation, the game had been all removed. A few detachments alone guarded the work. On pushing up the hill to a shelving plain where the enemy had set a series of zig-zags and intrenchments, it was equally found to be abandoned. The troops moved on to a slight opposition on the north side of a neighboring height, but a few discharges of shells and grape compelled them to fly. At the same time that this transpired on the left, at the Chernaya, other troops had advanced on the right, and gained possession of a low mamelon and ridge commanding the village itself. No opposition was offered to the force, and the Ottoman soldiers were discharged into the woods above the village to complete the disorder of the troops who were occupying. The enemy kept up a very active fire from the batteries on the side of the Inkerman Mountain, but the shells usually burst about half way in the air, and the shot, though falling far, did not do any mischief. Some prisoners were taken, and also a number of horses, and some sheep and cattle. Such was the hurry in which the troops quitted the village escaped that many had left portions of their dress behind, and in a few instances, articles of considerable value. It is stated that a portion of the force, during the winter at Tchernaya had only been lately withdrawn to the intrenched position of the army of the north, and that some of the troops had left immediately after the departure of the expedition toward Kertch.

After fully reconnoitering the heights around Tchernaya, and also the line of hills in direction toward Kertch, the French General withdrew his main body to the Chernesene side of the Tchernaya, occupying however with his outposts the high points near the opening of the valley of Tchernaya, and commanding possession of the approaches to the Tchernaya. The French troops, for the present, the supply of water, and moreover this advance is one step in the direction to which the future movements of the several armies will be carried.

The state of the ground between the Turkish batteries and the Tchernaya shows that once the Russian never had a serious intention of defending this, their look-out position. Small numbers of troops only have been quartered in or traversed this part of their late territory. The grass is in full growth; on the banks of the river there are shrubs and trees, and only here and there a few earth-works, or the black marks of a picket line, or the remains of a small fortification. No particulars have been received of the late movement.

A KINGDOM OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

From The London Times, June 7.

Although the Conference at Vienna has now been brought to a formal termination, and the propositions which have been discussed there by the Plenipotentiaries of Europe, with more or less success, must be considered closed, it is a singular fact that the Conference never had a serious intention of defending this, their look-out position. Small numbers of troops only have been quartered in or traversed this part of their late territory. The grass is in full growth; on the banks of the river there are shrubs and trees, and only here and there a few earth-works, or the black marks of a picket line, or the remains of a small fortification. No particulars have been received of the late movement.

"The right attack, entrusted to Gen. de la Motte, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th of the Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of the 9th of the Line.

"The battalions were ready to march in case Gen. Paté should need reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effective protestation, we do not know; but they were determined to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and to defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-five battalions.

"The action commenced on a signal given by Gen. Paté, who expected to see, in a few minutes, the ambuscades on our right were by his hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and supported by the 28th of the Line they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. That formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine line, joined in the combat and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th and the Volunteers of the Garde were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Two times the most distant assault was repulsed, and the Russian soldiers and our troops. These bayonet fights were terrible. Two other battalions of the Volunteers of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied and the 8th of the Line were